

Speed Tailoring

Using

**Fusible
Interfacing**

Speed Tailoring Using Fusible Interfacing

Speed tailoring are techniques using interfacing in different weights and layers that are fused together. Regular tailoring techniques and stitches are very important to learn, but this method moves the construction along faster, if done correctly.

Materials needed for the project:

1. Fusible interfacing same weight as fabric or lighter--woven
2. Light-weight fusible interfacing cup in 1/2 inch strips--non-woven
3. Fashion fabric for jacket
4. Lining (optional) if not used you need to do Hong Kong bound seams
5. Pattern for jacket
6. Notions as called for by the pattern

Special techniques to be used for speed tailoring: (they will be used in all the appropriate places and not mentioned in each step)

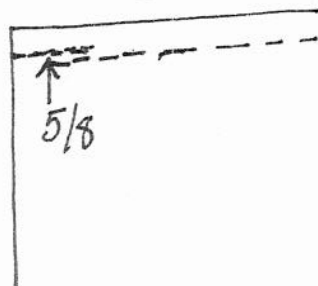
1. Fitting shell--made out of muslin, using the basic pattern pieces and then trying on to get the correct fit, length, etc.
2. Fitting pattern--use a lightweight fusible interfacing and fuse it to the pattern pieces and then pin the pieces together and fit.
3. Diagonal clipping for corners



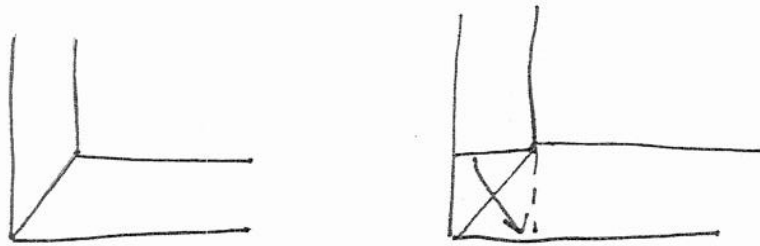
4. Reduced stitch length at collar and lapel corners



5. Back stitching



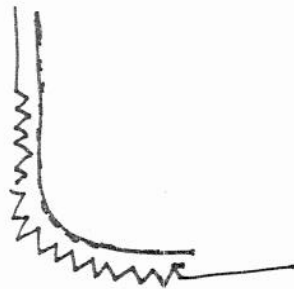
6. Mitered corners at sleeve vents and back vent



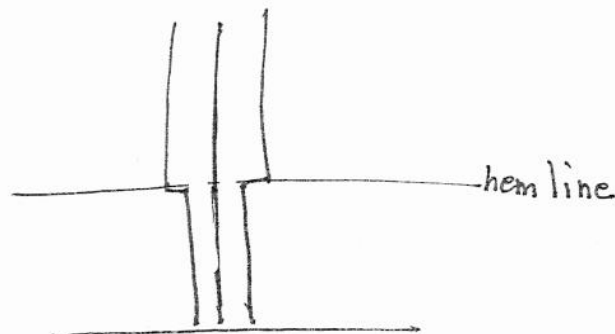
7. When stitching around the point of collar, lapel, or pocket flat, stitch two diagonal stitches on corner.



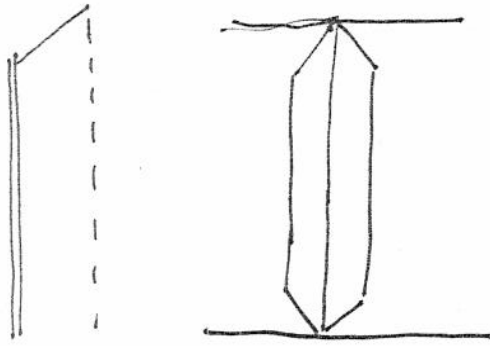
8. When clipping around curved corners you can use the pinking sheers to make wedges so that when turned it illuminated the bulk.



9. At the hems, be sure to clip at hem press line and then trim off to 1/4 inch so to eliminate the bulk



10. Diagonally clip the end of each seam before pressing it open.

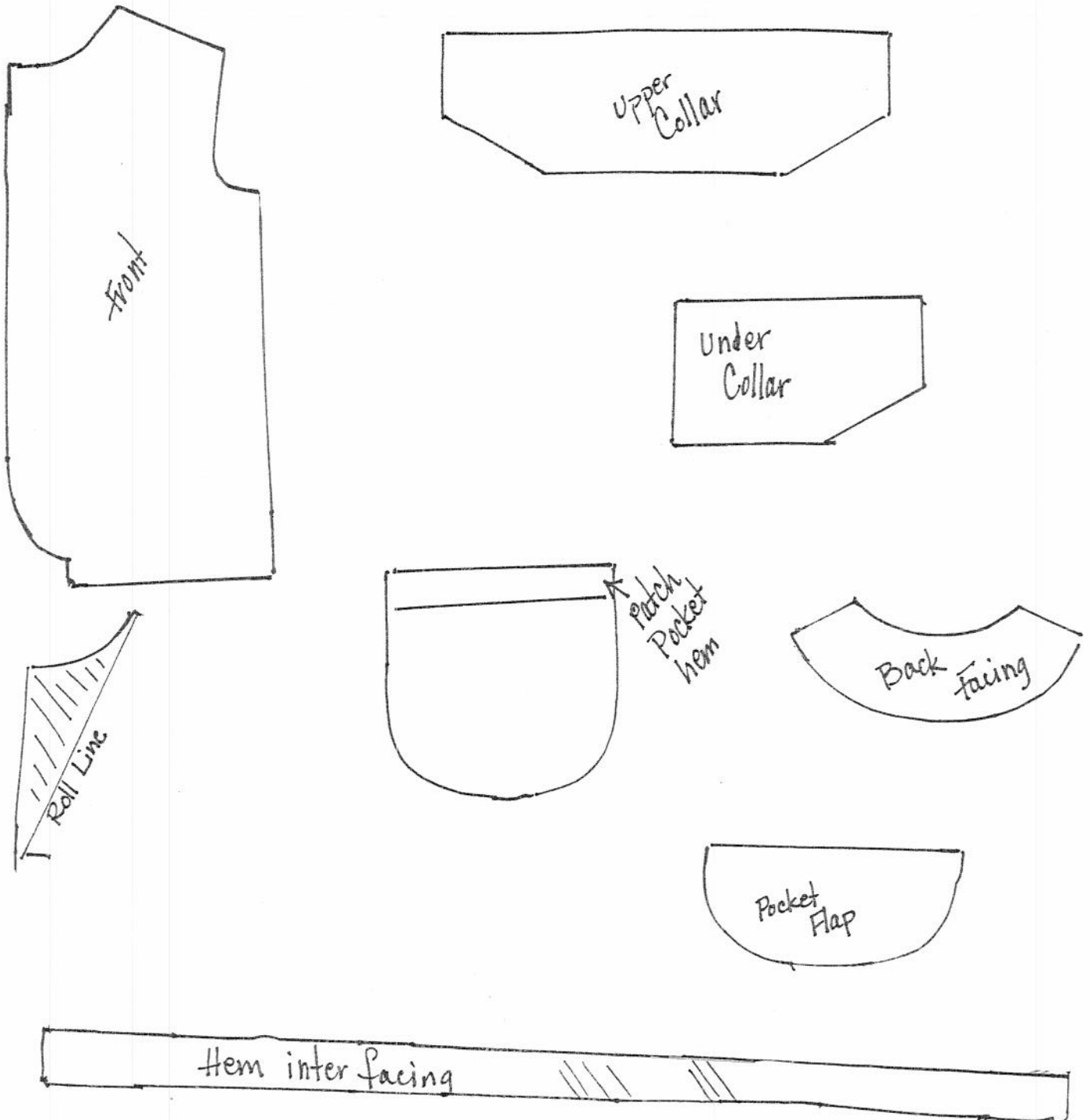


Samples to be made: (this is for a samples, but the same instructions apply to the construction of the jacket/coat)

1. Cut the sample pieces out of fashion fabric
2. Cut the major fusible interfacing pieces out of interfacing
 - A. collar
 - B. front panel
 - C. back collar stand
 - D. front lapel area above the roll line
 - E. strips for hem--on bias and usually 1 to 1½ inch wide
 - F. flaps for pockets
 - G. area for welt pocket or seam pocket (only if you have

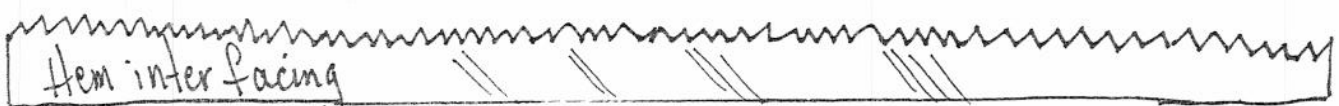
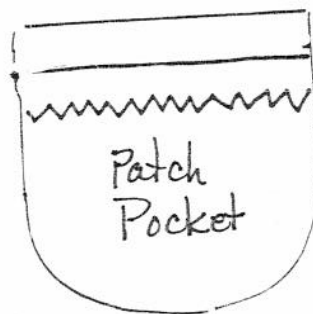
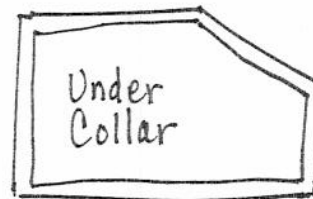
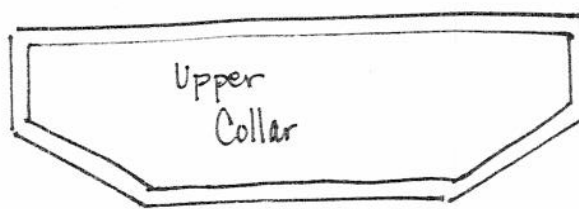
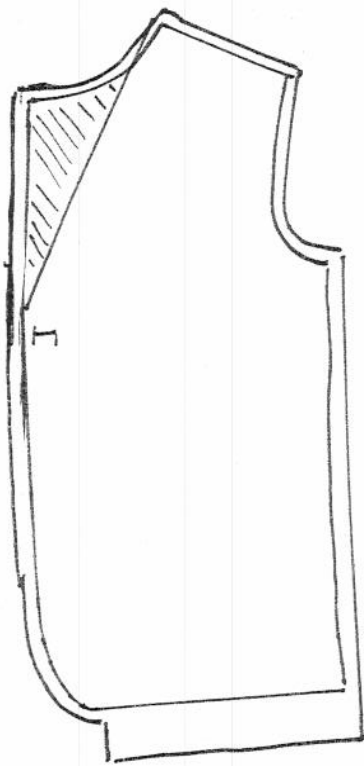
Cutting of fusible interfacing:

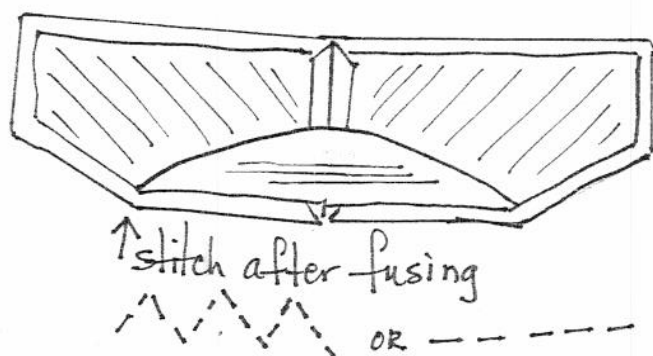
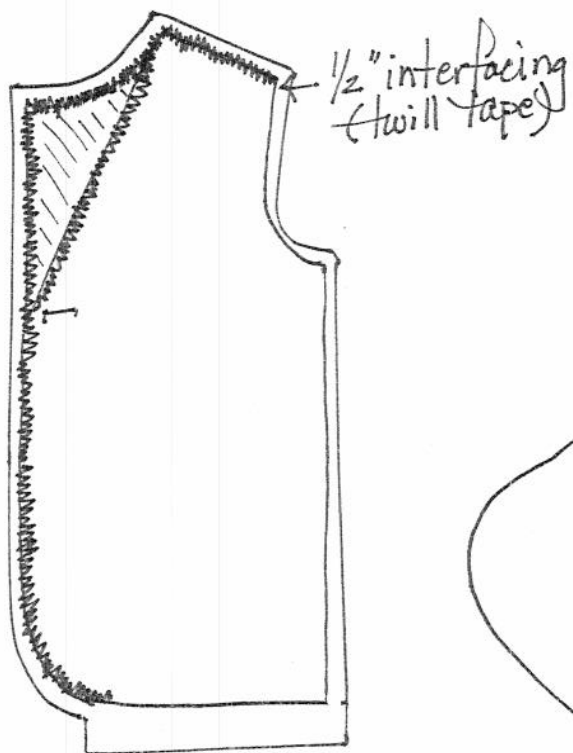
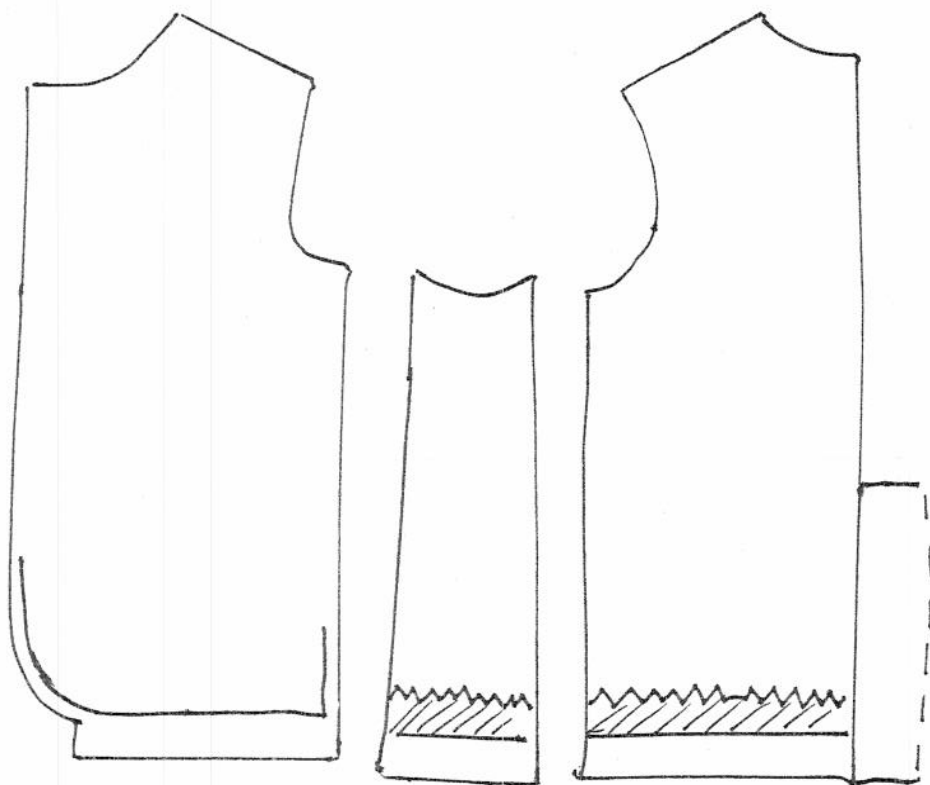
1. Use the pattern pieces to cut the interfacing DO NOT USE the interfacing pieces included in your pattern.
2. Grain line for interfacing is the same as fashion fabric, under collar must be cut on the bias. Collar stand is cut on straight of grain.
3. Cut a bias piece to be used to help create the front lapel roll line. Roll line goes from edge of neck on the pattern to the placement of first buttonhole.



Application of fusible interfacing:

- 1. Trim 5/8 inch seam allowance around each interfacing piece. You do not want the interfacing in the seam.
- 2. Do a test piece of fashion fabric and interfacing to determine how much steam, time, and pressure are needed to apply the interfacing. After it is cool, try to pull off the interfacing. If it comes loose, you need more time and steam.
- 3. On the bias strips for the hem areas in the sleeve and bottom, pink the top edge of the strip. This helps to keep the interfacing edge from showing on the outside of the garment.





OR - - - - -

